

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

CLOVERPORT, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916

EIGHT PAGES.

Business Locals 10c per line and 5c for each additional insertion.
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LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

New York cheerfully admits being the largest city in the world. London, according to the cable, has just checked up a census taken in 1911, and has found the city proper, that is, the county of London, containing 4,521,358 inhabitants. New York in 1910 numbered 4,766,883, according to the last Federal Census. This gives New York an excess of 245,525 over the British metropolis. This revision of the figures showed that London authorities had been overplaying their population figures by 300,000, and that there have been inaccuracies in all computations regarding births and deaths and vital statistics. Losses in the war undoubtedly have decreased the population of London. New York has also lost considerable on account of the war, as many shiploads of reservists have gone from here to their homes in Europe at the call of arms. The figures of extra London and greater New York and suburbs give the American city 132,513 more than the English. There is no definite standard of comparison.

Dr. Walter Laidlow, of the Federation of Churches, estimated that this metropolitan area, including the Jersey suburbs, would have a population of 11,000,000 by 1920.

The article "Birds and The Railroads" in this issue reminds us of the birds along the Henderson Route. Most interesting it is to watch the birds get water at the railroad tank at Irvington, and to see them gather particles of food that have fallen from the freight cars near the Union Station in Louisville. Immediate interest is being expressed for the birds by the railroads and, we are glad to see that the Henderson Route is a benefit to our birds and careful of our dumb animals. Railroads are not only a benefit to humanity, but they are life-savers to the birds and dumb animals. Railroads are conducted by human beings and they make mistakes like all humans. If people would just think of the human side of the railroads, the people and patrons would fare better and we would have railroad-run on higher plains.

In Topeka, Kansas, 700 men in the Santa Fe shops had grip and were unable to work. No doubt if all the cases were known, there were seven times that many who had grip and went on working just the same. That man and that woman, who never have time to give up, deserve flowers and baskets of fruit along with those who are ill.

We deeply sympathize with the many people who are ill these cold days. Yet, it furnishes others a great deal of pleasure to send them pleasant remembrances, and some are having many happy experiences of giving and kindly thinking at the expense of the sick.

CATTLE BETTER PRICE

Light Supply Make Better Prices
—Corn-fed Hogs Sell Higher
—Pens Well Supplied.

A good market prevailed on the Louisville market Monday for choice cattle. Price ruled 10 to 15 cents higher. The best brought \$8.00, \$7.60 and \$7.50. Trashy stockers and feeders very slow at former prices.

There were 3,393 head of hogs in the pens. Prices ruled 10c to 15 cents higher on corn-fed porkers. Doubtful

hogs are an uncertain quantity and slow sale at 20 cents below best grades. Tops brought \$6.80 roughs sold at \$6.33 and less.

From All Directions.

Cried Uncle Sam: "I wonder when these many blows will stop; I have to turn my cheeks so fast I feel just like a top."
—New York Sun.

Traveling Library at Free, For Everyone.

Miss Marie McGovern received a traveling library from Frankfort Saturday for the benefit of everyone at Free, who likes to read. Call to see Miss McGovern and get a good book free.

Birds and the Railroads.

By Walter H. Hammel.

How many of us have ever stopped to think of the number of winter birds that would undoubtedly starve if it were not for the food they obtain from the railroads in the Northern States? The birds also obtain water from the same source, many times when it would be impossible to get it anywhere else.

The crow gathers many a meal from the grain that has been strewn along railroad tracks, dropped from passing cars. Owls in the long cold nights of winter have been known to seek, as a favorite breeding place, empty grain cars that have been placed on sidings, where there are usually mice to be found which furnish the birds with their most coveted food. Bluejays, pigeons and sparrows all obtain a goodly supply of winter rations from grain elevators that are along the railroads in many towns throughout the country, the bold English sparrow even entering grain cars whenever opportunity offers.

To the railroad tracks, which are the first places from which the snow disappears, the birds come and find what a kindly providence has ordered for them.

Quail and pheasants also obtain life's necessities along the roadbeds of railroads. An instance is recalled when, a few years ago, the heavy snow making it impossible for these birds to get anything to eat, large quantities of grain were thrown from the platform of an observation car of a passenger train.

The water tanks at various points along the railroads are not allowed to freeze, and it is not uncommon for the birds to get water that trickles from these never-failing sources. It must be seen, then, that the railroads are a benefit to the birds, and I believe they might well be used to greater advantage in distributing food for the birds whenever the time and the place are suitable.—Dumb Animals.

BOTTLING AN EGG.

Easy Trick That Makes Plain Some Principles of Physics.

If you place an egg on the neck of a carafe almost any one would say that it is impossible to put the egg into the carafe whole. Yet it can be done, and at the same time an important principle in air pressure can be proved.

First have the egg boiled hard and then peel it. Make a torch of folded paper, light and push it into the carafe. After it has burned almost out place the egg on the neck of the carafe, small end downward, so that it acts as a stopper. But be sure you do not push it at all.

The heat of the burning paper has by this time driven much of the air out of the carafe and heated what remains inside. When it has finally burned out the carafe will begin to cool, the air in it becomes cooler and therefore takes up much less space. The pressure of the atmospheric air outside of the bottle is exerted upon the egg, which lengthens out gradually and at last drops into the carafe with a loud "plump."

In this way several important points in physics are made plain. First it is seen how heat rarifies the air and when the air in the carafe cools creates a partial vacuum. Then is proved the fact of atmospheric pressure by the way in which the egg acts. At last we see the egg forced into the carafe, so that the air from without may fill the vacant spaces.—Exchange.

MODERN GREEKS.

They Show Little of the Grace of Their Famous Ancestors.

Against the background of antiquity it is easy to project the ties of sentiment which bind the life of the Greek of today to that of the classic worthies from whom he claims direct descent, and it was with only a slight shock that I learned that the man who brought me my morning coffee at the legation bore the tremendous name of Themistocles. And yet it is difficult to visualize the modern Athenian with those who once walked his streets.

Thinking of Homer, of Praxiteles and of Phidias, one looks for Helen, for Hermes and for Athena, but the only Helen I ever saw in Athens was an American girl, married to a member of the cabinet and whose golden hair, blue eyes and classic features made her at once the reigning hostess in the city. And it is only in the islands or deep in the country, where the Albanian flood which swept across the Aegean plain has never reached, that one finds the facial lineaments and the bodily grace which the ancient sculptor has taught the modern world as being common to all Greeks of classic time.

This survival persists chiefly among the children, because incessant toil and scanty nourishment soon deprive both boys and girls of their native grace and stamp them with the ineradicable marks of a life of labor.—Former United States Minister to Greece George H. Moses in National Geographic Magazine.

The Poor.

We all love the poor. It would be entirely unnecessary, if not positively caddish, to say that we hate the poor. But there are two kinds of poor—the individual poor and the collective poor. It is not the individual poor that we love; it is the collective poor. It is not the poor that we know and see, but the poor that we do not know and have neither time nor inclination to look at. We are afraid if we see them we shall cease to love them. We never say, "God bless the coal heaver or the motorman." For them we find our exonerations for not contributing to our comfort just so and so and so.

It is with great fervor, however, that we can say, "God bless the poor," because the poor do not interfere with our comfort to the slightest degree.—Life.

Making Tommy Attractive.

Ethel, the twelve-year-old daughter of a family that resides in an uptown apartment house, recently said to her mother:

"Mother, I wish you'd wash Tommy's face."

Now, Tommy was the son of the man whose apartment adjoined theirs, so mother was both alarmed and astonished.

"The idea!" she exclaimed. "Why, he's a neighbor's child! I have nothing to do with him."

"But I have," explained Ethel. "We've become engaged, and I want to kiss him."—Youth's Companion.

Facts About the Sun.

Scientists estimate the volume or size of the sun at more than 1,000,000 times that of the earth, its mass at more than 300,000 times and its density about 50 per cent more than water, but they have not attempted to express its weight in figures. They estimate that the attraction of gravitation alone at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times that of the earth, so that a 200 pound man on the earth would weigh more than 5,000 pounds at the sun, provided he could stand the temperature long enough to be weighed.

Bobwhite.

The male quail, or bobwhite, deserves honorable mention among gallinaceous birds because he is particularly good to his wife. He always helps her to hatch her eggs and if anything keeps her away will take the whole duty on himself.

Disaster.

Klicker—Were you caught in the storm without your umbrella? Bocker—Worse still; I was caught without any one else's umbrella.—New York Sun.

BRIEF DISPATCHES

Ohau collage, Honolulu, is seventy-five years old.

Cuba is seeking designs for a memorial of the battleship Maine.

The area of Canada's forests is more than double all of Europe's.

The Philippines in the first half of 1915 built 136 miles of good roads.

Spanish pencil makers have ordered thirty tons of cedar from the United States.

Aeronauts aver that the barking of a dog can be heard at an elevation of four miles.

Without any disturbance of business Cuba has adopted its new national coinage.

Baron Hans von Berlepsch's "bird paradise" in Thuringia is one of the wonders of the world.

New Zealand is to have its first roof garden, over a six-story department store now building.

A new gas lamp post has a clock work attachment which turns the light on and off at appointed hours.

A microscope so delicate that it will measure one-millionth of an inch has been invented by a British scientist.

The crew of the Greek liner Thesaloniki has been rescued after ten days' struggle with the continuous gales.

In Los Angeles every hotel, apartment building and private house must have a tag on it bearing the name of the owner.

The German armed steamer Kingani surrendered to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa.

Engineers have proposed to dam the Niagara river near its outlet to produce 2,000,000-horse power in addition to that now derived from the falls.

William Wallace Spence, of Baltimore, who died the other day at the age of one hundred, is said to have started life in America with a strong determination to reach that age.

Examination by the European scientists of well-preserved mummies has shown that tuberculosis of the spine and malaria were common diseases in Egypt fifteen centuries ago.

Forty states of the Union have taken some legal action toward safeguarding the sanitation of the public school buildings, according to a recent bulletin issued by the federal bureau of education.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, noted for his work among the Labrador fishermen, has accepted an invitation to take charge of a division of a hospital unit that has been sent to France by Harvard university.

New piers begun by the city of New York during the last two years will furnish 36,550 feet, or almost seven miles of wharfage space, and approximately forty-five and one-half acres of dock space.

A dynamometer mounted on an ordinary dray is used by the United States department of agriculture to register the tractive force required to draw various weights over different kinds of roadways.

San Francisco's school government is determined to stamp out the high school fraternity system, and has recently issued indefinite suspensions to thirty students, members of prominent families in the city.

Resolutions calling for military preparedness to meet a national emergency "which will arise within the next twelve of thirteen months" were passed by the advisory board of the American Defence Society.

According to a French scientist, birthmarks in families not now of good social position indicate that they are of knightly descent, the mark being due to the fact that their possessors' ancestors wore armor.

A ranchman in the Santa Clara valley, near San Jose, Cal., who wished to trim an eucalyptus tree on his place, shot the branches off with a rifle. It is approximately 120 feet to the lowest branch of the tree, and 140 to the top of it.

Mrs. Hattie Henson, a Danville woman, convicted of killing Robert Crouch, a neighbor, in a quarrel said to have been over barking the dog, collapsed when a verdict was returned and she was sentenced to prison from three to four years.

That prison reform, now agitated in America, in an old measure, is shown by a report from Japan that the Japanese tried out the idea over two centuries ago. Tokio prisons were established in the seventeenth century. It worked out satisfactorily, but was abandoned for some reason not known.

As a result of the war, American glass manufacturers have discovered that the supposedly superior clay they have been importing from Germany is really inferior to the domestic clay. Well trained German salesmen it seems, had hypnotized them into believing that the imported substance was better for the refractory pots in which glass is melted.

When Secretary of the State von Jagow, of Germany, is not engaged on a diplomatic note or something he's a cartoonist and decorator. As you enter his big office you note a large, clean blotter on his desk. As he talks he gradually covers the blotter with pencil sketches, humans, animals and all sorts of things. It is said that his servant brings him a new blotter for every visitor.

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